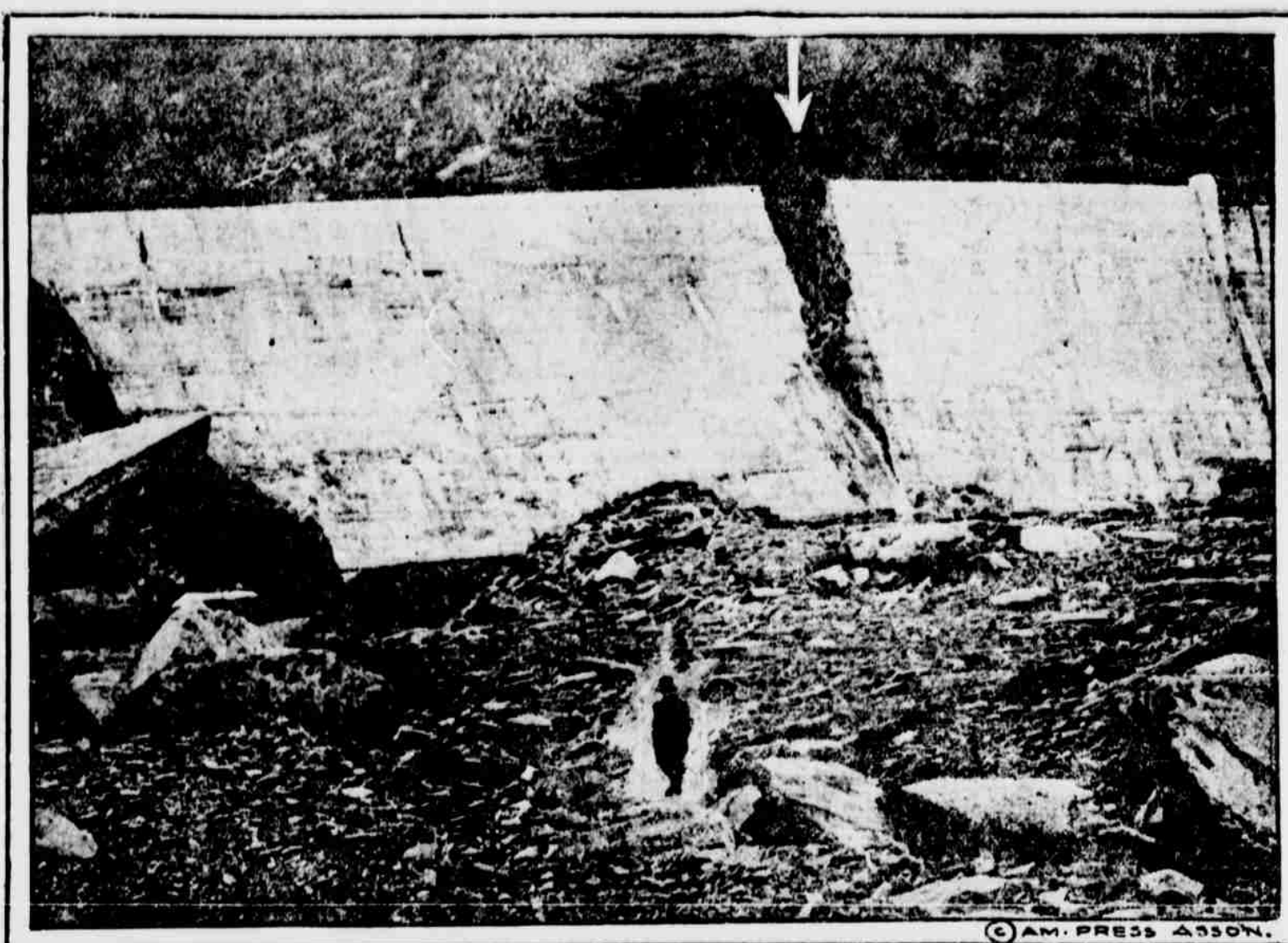


Break in the Dam That Caused Disaster



AM. PRESS ASSN.

U. S. N. and a number of men from the Harvard and Army and Navy clubs joined the throng and completed the identification.

The body was taken to the Fifty-first street police station. Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, who had been notified, came with Frank Case, manager of the Algonquin. The police had taken from the body a gold watch upon which was the inscription:

"To Commodore Winfield Scott Schley for heroism and memorable services in rescuing Lieut. A. W. Greely and ten comrades at Cape Sabine, in the Arctic regions, June 22, 1884."

Police men bore the body into the rear yard of the station, where it was placed in state on a stretcher, with an ordinary canvas covering. The son asked to be alone with the body of his father. They led him to the body and he stood, hat in hand, and gazed at his father's face.

The spectators kept at a respectful distance and watched as touching a scene as the police station had ever staged. The son wept at the side of the stretcher until he was led back to the office. There he asked to have the body sent at once to his home. Very gently they told him that the coroner would have to be consulted first, and the police officials get permission to remove the dead.

While they were waiting, Commander Elliott Curry, U. S. N., called and viewed the remains. Other friends came later, and then came the pack of notifying Mrs. Schley. Manager Case and other friends informed her of her husband's death, after first telling her that he had been stricken with illness.

R. M. Stuart-Wortley, a son-in-law of Admiral Schley and Treasurer of the United Metal Selling Company, No. 45 Broadway, upon learning of the Admiral's death, rushed in a taxicab to the police station. He received permission from Coroner Winterbottom to remove the body to the Hotel Algonquin, where Admiral Schley was registered. The body was taken in charge by Undertaker William Sawyer of No. 134 East Twenty-third street.

ADMIRAL DEWEY OVERCOME BY NEWS OF SCHLEY'S DEATH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Great sorrow was expressed by Admiral George Dewey today when he received the news of the sudden death of his friend, Admiral Schley, when he defended throughout the inquiry following the investigation of Schley's conduct at Santiago.

Dewey was unable to make a lengthy statement, but in reply to inquiries said:

"I have given the public my opinion of Admiral Schley. It is well known."

The board of inquiry in the Schley case was composed of Admirals Dewey, Benham and Ramsey. The latter two voted in favor of a report holding Schley guilty of having made a tactical error in maneuvering the Brooklyn in a loop at the Battle of Santiago. Dewey dissented and found in favor of Schley in strong terms.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Navy Department will immediately arrange for a naval funeral for Admiral Schley if his relatives indicate such a desire. Secretary of the Navy Meyer will send official messages of condolence to the widow, to Capt. Thomas F. Schley, U. S. A., at Fort Logan, Col., and to Dr. Winfield Scott Schley Jr.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY A NOTABLE FIGURE IN U. S. NAVY.

Admiral Winfield Scott Schley was born at Richfield, three miles north of Frederick City, Maryland, Oct. 3, 1839. He was the son of John T. Schley and Georgianna Smith. He was educated at the Frederick City school, St. John's College and the Frederick Academy. On Sept. 20, 1856, he was appointed as acting midshipman in the United States Navy Academy, by Congressman H. W. Hoffman. He was graduated from the academy June 15, 1860, and the same day was appointed midshipman by President Buchanan. His rise in the navy was rapid.

Aug. 31, 1861, he was promoted to master by President Lincoln.

July 18, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant by President Lincoln.

July 15, 1865, he was promoted to lieutenant-commander by President Johnson.

June 10, 1874, he was promoted to commander by President Grant.

In 1881 he made a successful voyage to the Arctic to rescue Lieut. A. W. Greely, U. S. N., and for this feat was made Chief of Bureau Equipment and Recruiting in the Navy Department by President Arthur. The promotion carried with it the temporary rank of Commander.

March 31, 1888, he was promoted to Captain by President Cleveland.

August, 1898, he was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral by President McKinley.

He was recently retired with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

FRIENDLY WITH SAMPSON DURING FAMOUS CONTROVERSY.

Few naval men have had the wide experience that fell to the lot of Admiral Schley. He fought in the Civil War, fought in Korea and in the Spanish-American war. He has had many honors conferred upon him and still offers offered him the highest honors. He received a nomination for Vice-President.

The real test of his standing in the hearts of his fellow countrymen was ably demonstrated during the Schley-Sampson controversy that followed the great naval battle of Santiago, when the fleet of Cervera was driven to destruction. There was no difference of opinion among the officers of the fleet as to the heroism of Admiral Schley and his friend, Admiral Sampson, but loyal friends and supporters of the two began arguments and soon as to who was entitled to the credit for the victory.

This controversy raged for about three months, no official recognition having been given by naval authorities.

Spain Chaplain M. Intyre of the battleship Oregon, during a lecture in Denver, made specific accusations and the subject was taken up officially by the Navy Department.

Board of inquiry was named and after long and secret deliberations announced that full credit for the destruction of Cervera's fleet was given to Admiral Sampson.

The board in announcing its findings declared that the battle was fought on orders and plans issued by Admiral Sampson and that neither Schley nor Sampson had any part in the battle. It was the opinion of the board that Admiral Schley was the hero of the battle and that all credit was due him from the fact that Admiral Sampson was not present until after the engagement had been concluded.

Admiral Schley on several occasions during his career acted for part of the cause for the promotion of his friends and lost explorers. In 1878 he rescued the crew of an American ship wrecked on the island of Tristan d'Acunha, and the next year went in the vicinity of the South Shetland Islands, 89 miles south of Cape Horn, to rescue a crew of American sailors.

TRIP TO ARCTIC TO SAVE GREELY A NOTABLE EVENT.

Next to his part in the battle of Santiago his expedition into the Arctic to rescue Greely is probably one of the greatest events in his adventurous career. In 1884 he was put in command of the relief expedition that went in search of Lieut. A. W. Greely, lost near Lady Franklin Bay. On June 22, 1884, the expedition found Greely and six companions alive near Cape Sabine in Grinnell Land. Nineteen of Greely's party had starved to death. The relief expedition travelled a distance of 1,400 miles through dangerous ice pack, finding it necessary to make a passage by blowing up the ice with gunpowder.

For his services in rescuing Greely the State of Massachusetts presented the Legislature, presented to him a gold watch. The Massachusetts Humane Society gave him a medal.

Admiral Schley was married Sept. 18, 1864, to Rebecca Perkins of Annapolis, Md. He had three children by the marriage, Thomas Franklin, Maria Virginia and Winfield Scott.

REFUSED TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Admiral Schley had been a popular idol of the American people since the war with Spain. In 1900 he was offered the nomination of Vice-President on the

Democratic ticket with William J. Bryan, but refused. That same year he cast his first vote in Baltimore. In 1901 he was proposed for the Senate. In 1902 he made a tour through the West and no American hero ever received a greater ovation. In 1906 he was associated with Senator Jones of Nevada in a big mining deal.

Admiral Schley threw a bomb into the camp of the party supporters in 1906 when he sided with Dr. Cook, affirming his belief that Cook had discovered the North Pole. In 1907 Admiral Schley offered to allow Admiral Sampson to be advanced over him if both were made Vice-Admirals, but the position of Vice-Admiral was never created.

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RICH SMUGGLERS OF WOMAN'S GEMS ESCAPE WITH FINES

(Continued from First Page.)

which she did not think adequate, was made.

RICHARD PARR GOT WHOLE STORY OF SMUGGLING.

Then Mrs. Dewey met Richard Parr, right hand man to Collector Loeb. He had just been paid \$100,000 by the Government for unearthing the sugar frauds, and he says his acquaintance with the woman started over her request for a loan of \$1,000 upon some jewels. He had just become acquainted with her before she was arrested from her story of the smuggling plot and a story which involved a rich banker and half a dozen of the employees of the customs department.

The result of the disclosures was that Parr sent Mrs. Dewey before the Federal Grand jury. Parr also told the story of how the gems were smuggled, given to her and then taken away.

Allan and Collins were indicted under three counts each. It had been understood that Collector Loeb and District Attorney Wise, working in conjunction, would take the two men, immediately after their arrest, before the Grand Jury and make them tell all they knew about the smuggling plot, including the part of the rich banker who had played and the crookedness of employees of the department. But there came some set of a hidden toady, and the men were not sent to the Grand Jury.

After the woman had come with Parr to make her reappearance before the inquiry, was told she might go home. In the meantime, the woman was in the hands of the law.

WOMAN IN COURT AS SPECTATOR TO DAY.

William Wickham Smith and W. S. Forest appeared as counsel for the defendants. The woman who caused all of the trouble for the two rich men was the most interested spectator in the building. Her dark eyes snapped and she enjoyed the part she had taken in looking to the doors of prison two men who had been indicted.

The story of Helen Dewey's life, leading up to the conviction of Allan and Collins, is one of peculiar interest. Born Helen Field, poor and without any of the dazzling beauty that usually belongs in such a story, she married a young clerk in Detroit. They separated, and about ten years ago she appeared in Memphis, Tenn., taking an unpretentious little cottage, to which three prominent men of the Southern city paid visits. One of them was John H. Collins.

SUNDAY AVIATION MEET ILLEGAL, CARMODY RULES

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Attorney-General Carmody, in an opinion to Gov. Dix, holds that the proposed aviation meet at Nassau Boulevard, under the auspices of the Aero Club of New York, would be a violation of law if held on Sunday. He also holds that if the sheriff failed to stop such an exhibition, he might be removed in such a manner as to disturb the peace of the neighborhood, the sport is forbidden on the first day of the week.

MANY LIVES LOST IN STORM THAT WRECKED 64 VESSELS

ANTWERP, Belgium, Oct. 2.—Twenty-four coasting vessels went ashore and forty small craft were sunk in a storm that swept the North Sea today. Many lives were lost.

PHONE GIRLS RISKED LIVES, SAVED MANY FROM FLOOD.

AUSTIN, Pa., Oct. 2.—Quickness to realize the emergency and promptness in acting made Lena Binskey and Katherine Lyons, telephone operators, conspicuous heroines in the flood. Their acts will go down in history for having warded off death and grief from many homes, because of the number of lives they saved.

These girls called up scores on their wires and gave the warning, caused a mill whistle to be blown continuously, and did not desert their posts until they saw another moment's delay would mean their death.

They are not only being praised on all sides to-day but many of the refugees in the hills have offered prayers of thanksgiving and blessing on the girls for saving them and their loved ones.

In simple, firm words, "The dam has broken," they left a warning in every home possible in Austin, and flashed the same news to the little town of Costello, two miles below.

Horror-stricken by what she had witnessed, Miss Lyons was found this afternoon among other refugees. Her experiences in the short time it took to wipe out the community are best told by herself:

"I was about to leave my board for the day when a message came from a number near the dam. It was a man's voice, and he cried, 'The dam has broken. Warn people below.' I afterward learned that this man was Harry Davis. He and some others had been up there looking at the water and the pumping seeping through the dam."

PHONE GIRL WORKED SWITCH PLUGS WITH A FRENZY.

"I heard a roar like thunder up the valley. It sounded as though a thou-

sand trees were snapping right at my ears. I began to work the switch plugs and call as many people as I could. I worked party lines as much as possible, and then I thought about the people at Costello. They are two miles down, and I was afraid that I could do no more for the poor people in Austin. I only got a couple of messages into Costello, and then the crest of the flood seemed right by my ears."

"I also caused the whistles in the town to be blown and the bells rung, thinking this would bring the people into the streets so they could see for themselves in time to flee. Finally my board failed to work."

"How I ever got out and reached higher land I don't know. I can't think about it. I don't dare allow my mind to dwell on what took place while I was at the board."

Miss Binskey, who showed equal heroism, said:

"From where I stood the wall of water seemed fifty feet high. Above it rose a great cloud of spray, in which houses seemed to toss, bumping against one another, spinning and turning as they fell to pieces or were swept out of sight. The noise was appalling."

"When I fled from Main street there were scores of people behind me, many of them children. They did not seem to appreciate the imminence of their danger."

"Some turned into stores as if to make a casual purchase. While I was looking down upon them, utterly helpless to give further warning, the cloud of mist that seemed to precede the flood hid them from view and a moment later the green water buried the houses from my sight."

PHONE GIRL THOUGHT WARNING WAS A JOKE.

One of the most amazing stories is that of Miss Margaret Decker, a stenographer and switchboard tender at the office of the Austin mill. At about 2:30 o'clock, as nearly as she could remember, the telephone rang. She answered the call.

"For God's sake!" shouted a voice in her ear, "give the alarm. The dam has gone out."

Miss Decker laughed. The going out of the dam was a joke, a farce, a hoax among the young people of Austin.

"In the name of God!" yelled the man again. "Start the alarm. Can't you understand? The dam has gone out!"

Again the girl laughed. Somebody was "kidding her," she thought. She turned from the telephone and said to the bookkeeper at the next desk:

"What do you know about that? Somebody trying to start a scare that the dam has gone out?"

The bookkeeper almost knocked her down to get to the telephone. He called the car shops a mile away to have the alarm whistles blown. So excited was he and so hurried that he did not make himself clear and the fire alarm signal was given instead of that for flood.

Miss Decker has been on the verge of brain fever ever since she was dragged out of the wreckage of the mill, which was hit by the flood before the mist of the employees could get to the street. Her mother was among those whom two minutes' earlier warning might have saved.

Mrs. Jay Gallup with a baby in her arms was struggling on a barbed wire on top of a fence. There was another woman beside her.

"You have a baby," asked the other woman, who was not known to Mrs. Gallup. "Better your life than mine. She gave all her attention to hoisting Mrs. Gallup over, and then the flood caught her and rolled her away along the fence to her death."

Joseph McKinney, a mill hand, in almost the same spot, saved his life for the same dam.

His little child. He reached the fence in time to have vaulted it had he been alone. He took the time to throw the baby overboard of him. He aimed, and then I thought about the people at Costello. They are two miles down, and I was afraid that I could do no more for the poor people in Austin. I only got a couple of messages into Costello, and then the crest of the flood seemed right by my ears."

At the hospital Dr. Anhebra said that the stump had been dressed carefully and that the plucky girl would recover.

A. A. Decker, who was employed in the grinding room of the Bayless pulp mill, grasped the shafting above him when he saw the wall of the mill cave in. The whirling counter shaft caused him to lose his grip and he came in the tangled machinery, in whose vice-like grip he was rescued after calling for two hours for help. He was taken to the hospital with both legs broken.

Emery Worth, who was working in the typing room, described the first warning of the flood as a hissing noise. "Thinking a steam pipe had blown up," he said, "I looked up from my work just in time to see the room cave in. I was thrown out of the window and onto the roof, which landed me high and dry on the hill." Worth is seriously injured.

Joseph McKinney, an employee of the Bayless Mill, struggled to get over the wall of the mill, which was topped with barbed wire, which proved a death trap for scores. He led his little girl by the hand. Unable to get over the wall, McKinney saw his child over the fence to safety and met death in the act. A score of survivors who saw this act have pledged themselves to bring up the child.

GOES INSANE WHEN HE LEARNS OF GREAT LOSS.

One of the most remarkable as well as pathetic in the long list of tragedies is the case of James Loeman, a night worker, who was asleep at his home and did not hear the alarm. When the rush of water swallowed up his little home he was tossed out upon a pile of floating debris and eventually floated to a landing, a mile and a half below the village. Wounded and bruised he made his way back only to find that his wife and four children had perished. Loeman went violently insane. His ravings were pitiful. Several men were required to hold him.

W. D. Robertson, another night worker, watchman at the Bayless mill, was asleep on the third story of the Starkweather Building when aroused by the roar of the flood. He stepped out on a balcony commanding a view of the surrounding water.

"Houses were tossing about like corks," he said. "I was transfixed with horror, unable to make a move to save myself. The entire building lurched forward and then collapsed. I fell two stories with the building and found myself protected by a brick, which had formed by accident. I made good my escape, and I am mighty glad to be here to tell about it. I have three little kiddies in Erie. Thank God they were not here." Robertson was badly injured.

Frank Robinson, a one-armed stenographer, was also on the third story of the Starkweather Building when the flood came. He said he heard the fire whistle, but paid no attention to it, and the first thing he knew the floor gave way beneath him and the whole building fairly lurched across the street. He was hurled through a window and landed on the top of some debris, on which he floated to safety.

SAVES HIMSELF AND BABY; WIFE AND B'Y LOST.

Thomas Lawlor, a bartender at the Commercial Hotel, says he owes his life to his attention to save his baby daughter. He told his story to-day as he lay on a cot at the hospital with both legs broken.

"I was upstairs in my home in Railroad street," he said, "playing with my eight-month-old daughter. My wife and I were downstairs. Without warning, the roof caved in over my head, and then with the rising water it floated away."

"Instinctively I grabbed my baby, and when I found myself floating along with the wreck of the house I held her above my head. I caught hold of the side of my house and pushed the baby on to a bed and held it tight. All around me in a sea of slush it was over in three or four minutes. But I seemed years on the top of the house. I was clinging to the wall with terrific impact into the hills, where I scrambled ashore with both legs broken. How I dragged myself to the hospital with the baby I don't know, but I did." Lawlor's wife and baby were drowned.

Robert Cranley claims to have accomplished a wonderful escape.

"I was about one hundred feet below the dam when it gave way," he said. "I saw the wall of water rushing down upon me, and although it poured over me at least thirty feet high, it threw

me flat on the ground. Somehow I came bobbing up to the top of the twisted log, curling myself and grabbed the branches of a tree as the flood shot past. I was rescued while clinging to it last night."

GIRL BEGGED TO HAVE LEG CUT OFF WITH AXE.

Mary Blatz, an employee in the counting room of the mill, told the reporters in the hospital to-day how it feels to have a leg amputated with an axe. "I was busy at my books," she said, "when suddenly there lurched through the wall one of the big pulp grinding stones of the mill. As I leaped aside to avoid it the ceiling caved in and the water followed and passed over me. Rescuers found me later pinned beneath the grinding stone. They tried to release me, but failed. The great stone was too big to move, and I felt as if I should surely die there."

"Get an axe and cut my leg off," I told them.

"But no man would volunteer. 'Cut it off,' I pleaded. You can stand it if I can."

"I looked up and saw Joe Vanagare, a friend of mine. 'You do it, Joe, for me,' I pleaded. 'I was in awful pain, and nothing could be worse than what I was enduring.'"

"I can't do that, Mary," he said. "I asked a big man back of him to do it. He picked up the axe and the lantern light I saw the descending blade glint. I think he chopped it four or five times before they could pry me loose."

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TRIPOLI CUT OFF. MOVE FOR PEACE IS NOW REPORTED.

CHIASO, Switzerland, Oct. 2.—The cable lines from Tripoli have either been cut or silenced by the Italian authorities, as no word has been received from the besieged city to-day.

It is reported that on Saturday Admiral Aubrey was suddenly ordered to postpone the bombardment of Tripoli, as there were signs of a possibility of reaching an understanding with Turkey through the intervention of certain powers, thus avoiding a continuation of the war.

The above may explain the conflicting reports regarding the action of the Italians at Tripoli. The best information has been that the bombardment by the fleet was set for late Saturday. A despatch from Tripoli received Saturday night said that the Italian fleet opened fire on the forts that morning, but that the firing ceased almost immediately. An earlier despatch had stated that the bombardment was begun at 10:20 A. M. Saturday.

Refugees arriving at Malta to-day said that Tripoli had not been hit. They said they had not seen their vessel left at 11 o'clock Saturday night.

MILAN, via Vienna, Oct. 2.—The Italian Government's silence concerning the situation at Tripoli is beginning to be interpreted here as indicating that the Italian invaders are meeting with unexpected resistance there.

TURKS REINFORCED. GO BACK FOR FIGHT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—The Turkish position at Preveza, which evaded the town when 1,000 Italians landed from the Duke of the Abruzzi's fleet, has been reinforced from Jannina and is returning to-day to engage the invaders. News of a battle is momentarily expected. Nothing is yet known as to the damage done by the Italian bombardment of Reschade.

TURKEY'S GOOD WORD TO GREECE.

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 2.—A semi-official statement made to-day says that the Turkish Chaire has informed the Foreign Minister that Greece need not take offense at the Turkish military movements on the frontier, as they are due to the state of war with Italy.

GERMANY WORKING TO END THE WAR.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—It was stated at the Foreign Office this evening that although no offer of mediation had been made, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, was already working actively at the Turkish capital seeking to effect a peaceful settlement between Italy and Turkey.

DIED.

BEATTY—At his residence, 249 E. 17th St., JAMES E. Beatty, husband of Mrs. Goodwin Beatty.

Funeral Wednesday, at 10 A. M., from St. Philip Neri Church, 10th Ave. and 1st St. Requiem mass will be offered. Relatives and friends, members Xavier Alumni Association, Holy Name Society and Fabian Union are invited.

UNDERTAKERS.

WILLIAM NECKER. World-wide-known Undertaker. Largest and most complete undertaking establishment in the world. Home office and factory, Bergenline Ave. and Main St., Union Hill, N. J. Phone 123 and 121 UNION.

Funerals conducted all over. None too small and none too large. Branches in New York, New Jersey, and all over the country. For other information write to the Home Office and Factory, or have representative call. Positively no money and independent of the Trust.

Complete funerals for \$43.00, \$50.00 and \$125.00.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE. SEVERAL positions, experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping, also experienced, able to furnish references. Apply to Box 8, N. Y. City.

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Special for Monday, the 2d
PENNY A POUND PROFIT
CHOCOLATE COVERS
CREAMY CANDIES
POUND BOX 10c
POUND BOX 25c

Special for Tuesday, the 3d
(Trade Mark)
BINES' CHOCOLATE
CREAMETTE
CHOCOLATE FRUIT
CHOCOLATE
POUND BOX 10c
POUND BOX 25c

54 BARCLAY ST.
29 CORTLANDT ST.
206 BROADWAY
47 NASSAU ST.

Loft
5 Stores

The specified weight in each instance includes the container.